New York Daily Tribune.

SIX DAYS IN IRECAND III.

During our exertsion to Connemics, we first not/ord the kish Corstabulary forces—Peel's legacy to Iroland.
Every five miles, or from village to village, we regularly met one of their station houses; generally a two-stery building with a strong door, and the lower windows provided with iron bars, so as to enable the innates, or rather garrison, to resist a sudden attack, and to he'd out for a few days if besieged by a mob and to he'd our for a rew days in beneged by a mob Some of these guard houses are stationed in the oper country, at the outlets of the principal towns forming a sort of detached forts; in the villages they mostly

ocupy a central position. Each of these posts is on supped by a squad (brigade, as the French would say) of some six men, under a corporal or sergeant; severa squade being under the command of a lieutenant or captain. The whole force thus spread over Ireland, especially over the west and south, was stated, at the beginning of the war with Russia, to be not less than 14,000 men, or more than two to every thousand inhab-Mants; a proportion far greater than even that estab behed in Austria or France, the two countries pressess ing pertaps, the most numerous gendarmene of the Continent. In France there were, in 1850, but two gendarmes to every 3,000 inhabitants.

The men are on the whole far better looking than the present average of the English infantry. They are at least as tall and well made as the English cavalry, and many of them are very soldier-like fellows Their duty requires, of course, men of considerable bothly strength combined with agility, a dthey appear to possess both. They are, as far as I could learn, all Irishmen It is a proof of the reduced state of the national energies that such a body, created especially for internal repression, could be formed from the very nation whose national aspirations it is intended to keep down. The organization and distribut on of the constabulary is modelled, in every respect, upon that of observe that the disgustingly arrogant and prying expression of countenance peculiar to the police soldier in all Continental countries, and especially de veloped in the Prus-ian gendarms, had been most strikis gly and perfectly reproduced in the older mem bers of this Itish force. As the coach passes through a village or stops to change horses, the continuous nental traveller finds himself at once surrounded by well-known faces which he distinctly recollects having seen lorg ago in a French, Belgian, or Prussian no form; in the midst of their idleness, walking round and round the cosch, prying into its inside, into the luggage compactment and the letter bag, eyeing the coact man or guard with an air of authority, and staring every pa-senger in the face, in such a way that every moment you expect them to call out-" Your parsports, gentlemen !"

They are very well equipped. Their dark green jackets, trowsers, and caps, without any party colored facugs er or aments except one row of brass but one on the jacket, are very suitably made, and at the sam hme give them a far more sol lier-like look than all the dazzing colors and ugly finery which are the fashion in the line. In fact, take away the repulsive con darme look and there is not a body in the British army that has such a readly military appearance. They are armed with a cavalry carbine and bayonet a cartridge-pouch, pocket for percussion caps, and another, wern at the waistbelt, the contents of which I was at a loss to divine. On inquiry I was told, though rather reluctantly, that it contained a pair of

repressive force, the Revenue Police, armed like the irst, but accoutered in blue. They are employed to ferret out the illicit stills, which are very com non even low among the mountains and bogs. Their numbers do not appear to be considerable. At any rate, as the Prussian gendaruse has been reproduced in Ireland, so has the French armed domanier.

What with the Constabulary, the Revenue Police and the 20,000 soldiers of the line generally quartered hi Ireland, the country is as much under permanen military occupation as any portion of the "oppressed" Continent, and the proportion of police troops is larger than in any other coun ry, Lombardy not accepted. That is the obverse of what Englishmen are so fond of calling British hberty.

Taiking of military matters, one cannot trave through Ireland, with an eye to such things, without noticing the uncommon aptitude of the Irish for light infantry They may well be called bog-trotters; their trotting capacities are indeed extraordinary. We have often seen scores of lads run beside the coach for three and four miles, without a single minute's walk barefe ot as they were-and not for begging, but for the mere fun of the thing; and semetimes it took them a couple of miles beane they got at all warm This endurance is accompanied by the natural agility and quick intelligence of the Celtic race. A better material for skumishers than such men it would be diffi cult to fino; yet the English, with their clunsy sys 1 m of drill and tactics, contrive completely to under their natural capacities and to render them unfit for anything but the slow movements and unwieldy line fighting of their own troops. This utter contempt of the specific military qualities of the Irish is decidedly one of the worst features of the military system of Great Britain.

But to return to our tour. We left Galway by the Limerick coach, the road leading round the head of the magnificent bay, that bay which, according to Irish fancy, is to become the center of all European business and intercourse with North America, in virtue of the fact that its distance to Cape Race is but 1,65 miles. What a series of castles in the air have bee built upon this fact which might have been discovered orly ten years ago! Not only does the Great Western Railway of Ireland in part owe its existence to this circumstance and to the hopes four ded on it; not satisfied with that, the company ans already built, in con nection with the Galway station, a monster hotel with above a hundred bed-rooms for the accommoda tion of all those numberless travelers who will have to await there the departure of the future Irish-Ameri can Mail steamers. These travelers appear, however to have pot tired of waiting, for at our arrival he hotel had just been shur up-at the beginning of the five season too. And, unfortunately, Galway is net alone in putting forth such claims to mail station. There is another small place en the South side of the Shannon, half down from Lunerick, which fully expects to be selected for the purpose; tren there are the Island of Valentia and Harbor of Cabuciveen, in the extreme south west, putting forward their claims through the medium of prints, views and prospectuses issued by a

joint stock company never to be definitively constituted and there are other competitors beside. This ludi crous competition, this impatience to sell the skin of the bear before he is killed, is thoroughly Irish. The influx of Erglish capital, after the famine had worked a revolution in the state of landed property in Ireland completely inebristed the Irish with speculation; they in good earnest, set about discounting, not only the whole industrial development of a century to com but even of a future which could never be realized. The longing for transatlantic mail stations is es pecialty connecteristic. Not by its own industry was Ireland to flourish, but by the fleecing of travelers, just as Florence, Rome and Naules do. Secure the affur of travelers, and Ireland's prosperity is secured -another of these surprising resemblances between Ireland and Italy, which strike you so often, and which strike you nowhere more surprisingly than at

The country from Galway to Eunis, the county towa of Clare, is as stony a desert as that north of Galway. Bogs and heathy pasture lands form the main fea tores of the landscape, which soon becomes distin guisted by an almost complete absence of all running water In the neighborhood of Gort you pass a traof country, where, for miles and miles, the gray calcareous rock penetrates to the surface, and everything

is hterally covered with large blocks and small fragments of blueish limestone. And yet here, as well as further north, wherever any wood has been planted. it grows luxuriartly. The road passes through paras larger and better kept than those we had seen the day before; now and then a virlage, or even a httle town, forms an cases in the stony waste; and villages and towns, as is the rule in Ireland, are bedded in the midst of verdant foliage. Agriculture there is little, and still the spade predominates, though the plow is seen here and there. The greater part of the surface is covered with stony and heathy pasture land; but ushke the County Galway, in Clare there are at least some cattle on i -broad mares with their foals, cows, sheep and goats; while untamed animal nature is represented by innumerable crows, and sometimes by a large eagle, slowly rising in spiral flight to a hight almost too great for the eye to follow.

As in Connemars, the ruised farm houses form an essential feature of the landscape; but they are less numerous, and they become more scarce as you get away from Galway. There is hardly an instance of a half abandened villege; none of a village completely described. Further west, in the mountains near the ea, such instances may occur, for emigration has been, and is, going on in Clare as much as in Galway; but it is evicent that the famine has not operated in Clare with the same acute violence.

The country seats and parks in this neighborhood are more generally the property of country squires; the lawyers have not yet been able to get hold o: them completely. Here you begin to meet specimens of the Irish squiresrchy, of which more an n. But whoever these country seats belong to, there is the same ab serce of cultivated land around them. Beyond the park wall, the desert begins. You plainly see how the money is spert, but not where it is to come from. There is no wender that all these beautiful seats have to pass through the purgatory of the Encumbered Fstates Court

On approaching Eunis, you first pass an enormous, handsome building, something between a barrack, a palace and a monastery. You inquire what it is: the Workhouse. Next comes another, still more handsome; is passing by it, you perceive its splended Grecian front, facing the town, and the spacious and lof y terrace on which it is built. This is the Court-House; there is not a finer Grecian building in all Ireland, and excepting St George's Hall at Liverpool, scarcely one in England: and what a solendid, open, elevated site it has! Then you descend into the town; a beautiful, shaded avenue, ending in a bridge, with a ruined abbey, all covered with ivy, in the background, leads to it; altogether you cannot Imagine a more imposing and charming approach to a town, and you are led to expect something like a decent city False alarm! you find a place holding at the best five or six thousand inhabitants, with a market place seven yards by twelve, not a single tolerable inn, and no end of pigand hers about the streets.

Whatever day of the month or hour of the day you may enter an Irish town, it is always market-day, and the whole population is in the streets. There was market at Oughterard when we came thither, and the beg-trotters, holding their pigs with straw ropes by the legs, stood waiting for customers. There was every preparation for a market day going on at Gort, and the town of Ennis was in the full enjoyment of a fair, although what on earth they were selling and buying nobody could tell. There was also a whole regiment of militia rifles in the streets; for Ennis, beside the workhouse and court-house, is supplied with that other great lever of civilization, a barrack. (not to mention the county prison.) and the little darkgreen English militiamen did certainly appear exceeding y comfortable among this laughing and rollicking people, whose principal occupation seemed to be the dolce far niente.

FROM FLORIDA.

A private letter from Fiorida, dated July 21, gives the fellowing summary of current topics of interest. The Indians are pretty quiet now, they being probably much dejected by their recent defeat by the volunteers at Peace Creek:

"TAMPA, Monday, July 21, 1856. "The yellow fever is raging very bad at Key West so all intercourse with that place is forbidden. We bave heard of eight deaths, and the fever was of a very malignant description. It was taken to Key West in a fruit boat from Havana, and spread with great rapidity, every case proving fatal. It is what is called the African fever, being even worse than the yellow fever. The greatest care is observed both here and at other Southern ports in regard to quarantine, There have been most tremendous freshets all through the country, owing to the recent heavy rains. Fields under cultivation are now under ten feet of water in some places; bridges, saw-mills, &c , have been swept away; several towns are overflowed, and among them the greater part of this place, where much damage has been done. All traveling is, in consequence, stopped, and the mails will for some time to come be very irregular. Col. Monroe, commanding the troops, intends rending an express across the country with the letter mail; but we must give up all hope of getting any papers for months to come. The stage which brought over our last mail was overturned, and as the roads were all under water, everything was thoroughly

AN AUSPICIOUS SYMPTOM.

AN AUSPICIOUS SYMPTOM.

From The Evening Post.

One of the best indications of success for the Republican cause in the present canvase is the unmeasured personal abuse showered upon Col. Fremont. There is no sendual so outrageous, no fal-chood so absurd, as not to find some one base and desperate enough to utter it. This style of warfare reveals two things; first, that his enemies do not find any popular point of attack in his public character and conduct; and secondly, that none but the most desperate instrumentalities can, in their opinion, prevent his success. It has usually happened in the several Presidential elections that have been held within our recollection, that the people were generally the best pleased with the candidate whose personal character received the principal assaults of the enemy. They seemed to infer from that fact that his public character was impregnable. Such is the highly ausoicious attitude which Col. Fremont row occupies before the country. A man who, one year ago, was one of the most popular men in the nation; a man whose fair fame the breath of reancal or detraction had never reached; whose public services were the theme of every journal throughout the civilized world, and who, at an age when most men are just beginning their careers, was covered with the civilized world, and who, at an age when men are just beginning their careers, was covered with horors erough tot the close of his, is now quite the horors crough for the close of his, is now quite the best abused man in the land. Everything that he was, the Pro-Slavery press assure us now that he is not; and everything that he was not, that, they tell us now, he is. Instead of being a clear headed, pactical, he is. Instead of being a clear headed, pactical, sepacious, prudent, fearless, ingenious, industrous and accomplished offi er, as all admitted him to be until he proclaimed his sympathy with the cause of Freedom in the Territories; he is now denounced as a slaveholder, a Roman Catholic, a swindier, a coward, a bully, and everything vile witch he is not, and in the same journals and by the same writers who used to vie with each other in celebrating his achievements. We will give an illustrativation in joint. The Albany Atlas and Argus brings us a leader of a column and a half in length, in which Col. Fren ont is denounced as a mercenary bully for his depertment toward Sanator Foote in 1850. We quote a passage from the article to show its spirit:

his depertment toward Senator Foote in 1850. Y quote a pa-sage from the article to show its spirit: "But there are characteristics of this after which agrave the course of the Californian. He was but a month in the Save, she his inw anort hours were marked only by acts of cag ity and violence. When the legislation in which he was per tigally interested, to a large degree, is exposed by a fell Senator he seeks the first occasion and the ante-room of the state to deal against him foul blows for words spoken in class.

This is the way the editor of the Buchaneer organ at This is the way the editor of the Buchaneer organ at Albany speaks now. Perhaps our readers would like to know how the writer of this very article spoke of the same transaction at the time it occurred, scarce six years ago. Here is his language, clever and pungent as it always is, and in this instance truthful.

Senstor Foot of Musicippa spent the closing hours of the late session of Congress in penning a retraction to Senator Fremer's for grantitors insult rendered in debay.

"It seems that he chose to attribute to corrupt private motives the salicitate of Mr. Fremer's for some the passace of the California Birling Resination hids. Called to account for such larguage, and stimulated for its use, he reserved to a blow. Chaircrach, he had recourse to a letter of explanation and retraction.

outlaw, and that be would assist in the azecution that a spolerized to the New Hampshi a Schator in private. Its is suited Mr. Seward, if not grossly, at least with as much maligitancy, but he depresented the ill opinion of the New Yark Senator, and privately curitiested a better augmaintaine, as his guest, affrequent ten parties. He insufed Berkud of arkan see, was knecked flow in the atreet by him for it, and applicated—privately. He "flued no" at Chyl and Calmon in the Schate, to fown upon them servicely atterward. Mr. Benton was the only man upon whom he could not play this dochlerame. He enlogred him, in this city, as the superior of Cicero at do fluthe, and as the greatest of etitesmen. He may have do the action on draw. Affaid to come hear the great Miscourium to applied for insufficient, he kept himself privately armed, and once draw a pientol on his adversary in the Schate but retreated before the mere for employable of an unsumed man. He ends where he began—in insultant retraction.

"He docuties expects that the fame of his mable rafficular

He doubtless expects that the fame of his public ruffi mism.
If each his State, and that the store of his city.

Then, Foote's insult was gratuitous, now, it was provided by acts of cupioity; then, Colonel Fremont was actuated by a solicitude to secure the passage of the California Moning regulations, now, by private pecuniary interests; then, Foote was the bully who struck the blow, and, when challenged, had recourse to a letter of explanation and retraction, now, Foote to a letter of explanation and retraction, now, F sote was the chan pion of free speech, and Fremont the first to ceal foul blows "for words spoken in "debate." Fremont was then the witter's hero, and Foote alternately the budy and the man of mean compliances; now they have changed places in his affections, and Foote is his injured favorite. Such are some of the changes which the same transaction has uncersome in the mind of the Editor of The Atlas and Arons, since he become the champion of Sinvery. and Argus, since he became the champion of Shavery, and Fremon: the representative of the party of Freedom. When he first described this affray, he knew that Feote struck the first how, now it is Fremont that did it; so treacherously has his memory used him within the last six years.

A WESTERN VIEW OF THE ASPECTS OF THE TIMES.

Extract from a Sermon in Alton, Illinois, on the 6th of July, 1836, by the new W. D. Haley.

Matt. 16.3—Can ye not discern the segment the times!

My Proprise: Three years will have elapsed on the 17th of next October, since I became your Pastor. In the time that has passed since the communement of this relation. I have endeavored, as God knows, honestly to discharge my objections. In all that was, this relation. I have choleavored, as God Knows, honestly to discharge my obligations. In all that time, there is one word which has never fallen from my lips when I have come before you to speak of your re-ligious duties; that word which I now pronounce for the first time as a Christian teacher, is AMERICAN

As I look back upon my action, my conscience approves the course I have so rigidly adhered to for lowever deeply I may have felt the insidous sinfalness of Slavery propagardism, especially of that type of it which is originated and carried on by the lust of Northern men for Southern patronage and public plun der, I have felt that I had to deal with the souls of men and not with their opiciens; that it was for me to speak words of peace, and to implant principles in the heart and conscience of my flock, that is due time would correct the evils of their life. I have striven, feebry, indeed, but sincerely, to make the fountain pure, that the stream which flows from it might be pure also. I have sought not to cut off the branches pure, that the stream which flows from it might be pure also. I have sought not to cut off the branches of the tree, but to make its heart sound; to have man's souls regenerate, that their actions might be pure and righteous in the sight of God. Often, in-deed, I have had to seek a unsel and strength from my Heavenly Father in the perplexit es is which my position has invived me, and not unf equently the doubt as to what was my duly has can ed me to pass nights of sleeplesness and days of feverish troube. And now I can no longer keep silent and be an honest man. I must unter my protest, or become myself a

Christian friends, in the language of my text, and, Christian friends, in the language of my text, and, as far as I can, in the spirit of the Divine utterr of it, I wish to ask you to right, as Christians, as patriets, as fiveder, "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?"

Let me unfold them for you, by referring to the most prominent of them, and deducing their inevitable moral. In order to do this I must go back of the special events in our own neighborhood, which, I freely contess, have forced me to speak in this way, and without which I should have refrained from an official niterance of my heartfely condemnation of their and without which I should have retrained from an official utterance of my heartfelt condemnation of their antecedents; but these events are all constituents of one great whole; they are links of a chain—aye, indeed, a chain—to hold not only the negro, but you said me, in serf om, to the most corrupt and despicable set of near who have ever held the destines of this country in their hands, and imperiled the existence of its libraries.

this country in their hands, and imperiled the existence of its liberties.

The first step in this march of outrage was the passage, by trickery and the power of the Federal Government, of that infamous act, "shapen in imaginary and conceived in sin," the Kareas and Nobraska bill, uncer the hypocruical and base talsehood of Popular Sovereignly, the Free Territory was opened to Slavery; and this, let it be borne in mind, not by Southern men or at the seeking of Southern States, but at the dictate of Northern amoi tion. It was the revival of the old narrative of Esau selling his birthright for a mose of pottage—a still tion. It was the revival of the old harrance of reas-selling his birthright for a mess of pottage—it still worse, for the hope of one. It was the follest crime against patrio ism and religion that the century has with seed; it described the memory and destroyed the whole lifelong efforts to keep this Union unbroken, of the test men. North and South, that God has eve-tually the life of the long that the seek it: permitted to live. The South, I say, did not seek it; she is not responsible for it; the West did not seek it; nlse, she is responsible for it. Hard as it was, and harshly as it grated against her instincts of liberty, the West did thinli its part of the compact made in the Compromise Measures of 1850, and harmony the most perfect prevailed between us and our Southern brethen. Does that harmory exist now? It does not; and the train of powder was laid by Northern bands; the match was applied to it by the nominal Representative of our own State, in the Senate of the Levice States. the West did fulfill its part of the compact made in the

United States.

Passing from the heated antagonisms necessarily consequent upon the passage of this unfortunate and guilty measure, admitting that all the acts of our Eastern brethren were not wise, but bearing in mind tremer dons provocation of this deliberate destructhe tremer dous provocation of this delionate destruction of rights guaranteed to the Free States by treaty stipulations the most secred and imperative, we will pass over the invasion of Kansas, by armed and organized forces, the flagrant frauds by which the people of Kansas were deprived of the poor shadow of right, over which so much breath and eloquerce has been wasted—the right to govern their own affairs. We will not stop to examine the code of laws passed by the self-elected freebooters—a code which would have digraced berighted Hottentots—a cid under the provisions of which for nutering in Kasas, the words which I am now speaking, my fate would be death. Passing over these things—the murder of Free-State men for opinion's sake, the destruction of private property and barefaced robbettes, by the well-chosen United States Marshal and his bilgand posse, at the sacking of the unarmed and unresiting town of Lawrence. Passing by all these afrecities, except to say that, to my own personal knowledge, the house of the Rev. Mr. Nute, a missionary in the Territory, very dear to me by dentity of views, was forcibly entered and pillaged during the attack upon Lawrence; and certainly without the view, was forcibly entered and puligied during the attack upon Lawrence; and certainly without the shadow of even Border-Ruffian lsw, for its unoffend-ing owner was in New England, end avoring to raise funds to complete his church edifice. But leaving there matters, let us see the righs of the times mani-fested in certain other results of this unrighteous en-

The third act of this momentons drama carries us rack to the Senate Chamber in Wasnington. And what do we see ! Men deliberating in the spirit of Christian patriotism, on the well-being of the country! Christian patriotism, on the well-being of the country?

Do we hear any echoes from the voices of Washington,
Frankin, Jefferson, Adams, or even Webster! No!
But we see one whose purity of character is, like
Casar's wife, above suspicion; whose pariotism has
rever permitted him to descend to the low tricks of
professed politicians; whose scholar-hip and refined
genits shed a luster upon our national name; and
whose Chirstianity is too real and profound to permit
him to trust his runningles to the decision of that ordeal whose Chiretianity is too real and profound to permit him to trust his principle; to the d cision or that ordeal which belongs to the dark ages—and to the National Capitol—the onel. That is the man we behold peace ably preparing his correspondence, when he is approached by one who, with true dastard institct, comes belied him, and she's upon that noble head, that should be crowned with civic laurels, as God bas ablendy crowned it with immortal geniu—a cruel shower of blows. Sunner, the orator, is replied to by Brooks, the bully:—argument unanswerable is sheardy crowned it with immediate shower of blows. Summer, the orator, is replied to by Brooks, the bully;—argument unarswerable is rebuted by blows most brush; fert is overwhelmed by getta percha,—and the Union is safe once more! Well, the whole East is aroused, a whirlwind sweeps through Fancull Hall, and the old: "Cradle of Liberty" rocks, as only the waves of ocean ever rocked before. It is now, not the fanatical, not the one-icea, extreme men, who raise their voices, but a shout gives up from the camp of conservation the most foscil, and "rolls men" the most intensely respectable. But still the West is not moved. We make allowances for the exaberance of Eastern character, we ree both sides (and unfor unately try to be on both sides), we admit in private conversation, in a confidential tone, that the affair is very unfortunate, but then the provocation is very great, the fact is, the truth is the shifting String Remarks have come the passes of the shifting String Remarks have the passes of the shifting Remarks hills. Called to account for such that the shifting Remarks hills. Called to account for such that the shifting Remarks hills. Called to account for such that the shifting Remarks hills have a such that the same her results and the same to be the tarth so of the mon-to give insult in the same to be the tarth so of the mon-to give insult in the same to be the tarth so of the mon-to give insult in the same to be the tarth so of the mon-to give insult in the same to be affair is very unfortunate, but then it is the provocation is very great, the fact is, the truth is a capital thing, but we unst not always give expectation is very unfortunate, but then it is provocation is very great, the fact is, the truth is a capital thing, but we unst not always give expects in the Southern blood is not always give expects in the same that the affair is very unfortunate, but then it is the provocation is very great, the fact is, the truth is a capital thing, but we unst not always give expects on the southern blood is not only and while the provocation is very unfortunate, but the is the provocation is very great, the fact is, the truth is a capital thing, but we unst not always give expects on its not not always give expects of the southern blood them. Southern blood is not only and while we would be suffered to a capital thing, but we unst not always give expects of the southern blood them. Southern blood is not only and them southern blood them. Southern blood is not always give expects of the southern blood them. Southern blood is not only and them southern blood them. Southern blood is not only and them southern blood them. Southern blood is not only and them, so the fact is the same of the provocation is very great, the fact is, the truth is a capital thing, but we unst not always give the provocation of the provocation is very great, the fact is a capital thing, but we unst not always give the fact is

nize expediency, forgetting that this same cowardly expediency erneified the Son of God, under the poor pleastiff is expedient that one man should die for the people." But so we taked, and palliated, as d stumbered God belp us and forgive us over a volcano, whose dense so eke gave ample warning of a tarnish cruction; under the heavy drops that betokened a coming storm, which he human cutning, no human expediency, no human passivity, could long retaid. The dreadful whose was merching forward, causing the earth to

CHURTHY YELLOW RECOVE

On last Surday merning, while we were praying in this house, a company of sixty-eight men and two wo nen were lanced upon the bank of the river some four or five mires below us. The Captain of the steamer, it five mives below us. The Captain of the steumer, it seems, was made a coward of by his conscience, and did not dare to come to our landing. Ah, my friends, he cid not know us! We are no more Caristian in temper than our neighbors, but we are very conservative; and our apathy would have insured his safety, without any exercise of our magnaniumty. What is it to our community that these men di, belong to our own State! What does it concern us that our State right to navigate the Missouri River is trampled under fout! What care we that women and chi dren belonging to the Free State of Illinous were robbed, detraided of their hard-carised money for a return passage they did not went, and for the right to pass up the free rivers, for which their faithers did? A few of us, to be sure, would have cried "shame!" but many more would have said, "it served them right." What business had they to try to exter the Terri ory? Why did they date to cary arms! Did they not know it would irritate the people of Western Missouri, who had left their lawful callings, grasted United States arms and olanted eather at every binding, with the determination to be irritated, upon the smallest possible opportunity? Patrile as it may seem, this is the way men would have talker, this is the way they do talk, and yet have talker, this is the way they do talk, and yet they call themselves America, and (save the mark)

Christiers:

But to the narrative. Two weeks ago to day, on
the Sabbath day, these men and women were on board
tte steamer Star of the West, approaching the town of the system Star of the West, approaching the town of Lexington, in the State of Missouri; when some twenty-five miles below this American Cronberg, where Western Missouri exacts "sound dues" from Illinois freemen, and, wish less than Danish bonor, after fleeding them with not let them pass, a young man went ushore, and procuring a horse, gailoped to the town to anome the people. So that when our follow-citizens arrived at Lexington they were stopped by an arousd mob of four hundred men, who had several pieces of artillery planted on the Lexee, and who threatened to destroy every soul on board if the arms of the passen gets were not piven up. Assured that they would be allowed to proceed uninole ted if the arms were given up they complied with the outrageons demand, and their guess and annualition were surrendered. Supposing they had completed with all the demands that would their gens and ammunition were su rendered. Supposing they had complet with all the demands that would
be made upon them, and hoping to be allowed to enter
the Territory in peace, as they were assured by their
captors that they would be, they moved on to Kanass
City, where another mob came on board and outraged
them. This heroic hand was headed, I am credibly
informed, by David Atchison, the Vice-President of
the United States, and that Stringfellow whose name
should have been transposed long ago; and accompatying these famous men was another, who deserved

should have been transposed long ago; and accompanying these famous men was another, who deserved equal tame, but hitherth had been left to foray "unseen, and waste his valor on the desert air —a Mr. Majors, of the firm of Majors, Russell & Co.

The firm is an illustration of the prediction of the Federal patronage to the support of these foul chemics of horder rapine. They have the Government contract for transporting army supplies to all the forte on the plains and to Utah; they employ from one to two thousand near, and wagoes as down in proportion; they are fattening on your taxes and mine and employ their lessure, after the manner of the ba one in olden time, in carrying on border raids.

time, in carrying on border raids.

A companied by these worthies, and their guards, the boat nevel on to Leavenworth City, some three A companied by these worthies, and their guards, the bost novel on to Leavenworth City, some three nives below the Fort. Here were more cannon and another mob. all well armed. At Weston the same series were relewed. And here these citizens of our State remained two days in peril of their lives, subject d to continual insuit, robbed, maltreated, and, all dissamed as they were, not permitted to go into the Territory: but were compelled to pey \$12 each for the privilege of running the grantlet cown the river, with the premise of being landed here at Alton. And, on Sunday morning last, they were landed, as I have tollyon, on the bank, five miles below the city; and as I returned from crurch I met them, a poor for ora company, stragaling about in parties of two or three, coubless half wondering if they were safe even here. I have heard it said that some of them were not men of temperate habits; but were they not men? Were trey but freemen of your own State? Shame on the nan who will justify so gress an entrage moon so pitiful a plea; at least, let no one do it to whom the Saviour's words can be applied, "He hat is without sin "among you, let him first cast a stone."

And so four acts are compiced. Let us review them. First of all, the seed is sown by the passage of the Kansas and Nebra ka bill; then follow the conflicts growing out of the illegal attempt of Western Missouri to carry out her part of the Archison-Douglas fraud; the stacking of Lawrence—murder, robbery, destruction of presees, violating the mails, im ansonnent of bosts of Free Sate men, the guirty consulvance of the Federal efficers—all to "crusa out" free speech on a free ballot-bex in Kansas. Then the cowardly

nent of bests of Free State men, the gurry continuous of the Federal efficers—all to "crus nout" free speech ato a free bailot-bex in Kansas. Then the cowardly attempt to "crush out" free speech in the Senate chamber, by the destardly attisch on Saumer; and row, the violent usurpation on the put of Western Missouri, of sovereignty over the Missouri River—the robber, and maltreatment of Plinois freemen, and these of other States—and ourrages upon women and children whom this sovereign State is bound to protect.

And who coes not make to ask himself what is to

children whom this sovereign State is bound to protect.

And who does not pause to ask himself what is to
be the closing act of the trage dy? "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Do you not see that
these things grow out of the guilty subserviency of the
West? That it is the result of the vile truckling of
the paid officials of the United States, who are placed
in effice to overswe the pulpit, to imprepresent facts,
to lishe fair characters, and to do the general dirty
work whi is a corrupt Admin istration needs, and which
an honest Southern gentleman would scorn the performance of? Do you not see that we of the Church
have cried "peace, peace," when there was no peace, have cried "peace, peace," when there was no peace, and when our demagogue masters cid no intend there should be any? Do you no see that while men of the should be any? Do you not see that while men of the most rowdy propensities are prating about "the sanctity of the pulpit." and the impropriety of "clerical interference" with national affairs, tocy are only uttering the highway man's dread of the officer? that their deers are evil, and they co not with to have them brought to the Gospel light? Above all, do you not see that every concession we have made has been the cause for demanding more; until our Stare honor is now tarnished—and God knows what will come next—perhaps Cel. Bufore's banditi to dictate how we shall note?

Depend upon it, the last act of the drama will be the nest tragic, if the Free West does not now awake in its might of churches, and schools, and free bullo-bexer-plantitself upon God, Right and Constitutional Liberty, and stand by these eternal verities to the last ellar and the last pure.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, AUG. 4.—Ald. ISAAC O. BARKER, Pres-dest, in the Chair. A communication was received from H. H. Howard. A commutation was received from H. G. Goward.
Receiver of Taxes, nominating for first clerk in his
department, Wison Small, in place of Alfred Vreedenburgh, and as temporary clerks for the busy term,
Peter Masterson, A free E. Crooker, Philip J. Brady,
Michael P. O'Bren Aeraham K. Patters a, and John
M. Rowell. The tominees were highly spoken of,
Mr. Small was confirmed unanimously said the others
by a vote of 14 to a.

A communication was received from Mr. Taylor,
Street Congress hear recapitalisting the Central Park

by a vote of 14 to 5.

A communication was received from Mr. Taylor, Street Commission representations the Central Park difficulties. He mays:

"After to destrice mean elyon the opinion of the Corporation Control and control with the comment. I have conclused, that he were controls in may be to complete the contemplated in proceedings of a control with other control of the contr

the pt Aid, Fox-That the Board meet every evening, except Saturday until business is di-posed of Adopted. Ald, Drake offered a resolution to appoint a Special Committee to meet with the Councilmen's Committee or redstricting. Acopted.

The Green Point ferry report changing the terminus from the Creek to the Point, was concurred in.

The Board then adjournee.

statement of the work performed and the amount of expendi mes of the department up to June 30, 1856. For the sweeping and cleaning the streets of the several Wards and removing the dirt therefrom from the 1st of January, 1856, to the 1st of July, 1856, here has been expended by this department the sum of \$190,437.87. The money expended by the bareau of cleaning streets in the actual removal of the dire, askes, garbage, rubbish in the several Wards is \$132,925.08. There has been expended by the Controller out of the appropriation \$39,251.91, \$34,000 of which was for last year's deficiency, also for the Baild control, making the sum total grawn from the appropriation for the year \$229,689.74, leaving a balance on the 1st of July of only \$29,334.26 to clean the

on the 1st of July of only \$29,534 26 to clean the streets for the best six months.

The Commissioner, in concluding his communities, asks for an appropriation of \$100 000, which he thinks will be necessary to cover the expenditures for the balance of the year, and have no deficiency to be

the balance of the year, and leave no deficiency to be taken for the next year's appropriation. The commu-pication was laid on the table, and ordered to be

printed. r
The following communication was received from the

This resolution, which was strictly necessary and legal, was This resolution, which was strictly necessary and legal, was not acted upon, being strictually supersected by the action are pointing Commissioners. Many of the most distriction and the desiryed, and the striction of the most distriction of the most desiryed, concerned in the measure and since my as solutionen as one of the Commissioners by the Common Council, I have diligently aboved to carry out the object. In my opinion, he weet, we have now done all that can be accompaished until the next Sesion of the Legislature.

The expositionent of a police force in the Park was highly necessary, as persons were destroying and removing property within its boundary belongs at the city, and I think its organization saved motory to her resource. After maturely reflecting on the opinion of the Corporation Council and to ferring with other caused, I have concluded that he sever destrable triany be to complete the confirmed increment, see a nextly de-

I here, materially impede the early completion of this great work Respectibly.

Are York August 1, 1926. Street Commissioner.

Laid on the table and ordered to be pricated.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Barket in the charr, and took up the special order. of the evening namely, the R-port of the Committee on Police in favor of paying the hill of Stephen H. Branch of the bitthplace of Chief Matsell. A motion to discharge the Committee of the Whole from further cotsideration of the subject was made and lost, and a sub-equent motion to lay the whole subject on the table was also lost. On the motion to accord the report and adopt the resolution considerable discussion areas.—Mr. Swan opposing, and S. Hopper advocating its adoption.

Mr. Swan took the ground that the Board of Alder-Mr. Swan toos the ground that the power of Accepting the had no power to coupley Branch to go to Europe to search for Mr. Matsell's birth-place. Mr. Merrit and others supported it on the ground that Mr. Branch rendered his services and spent his nearen to good faith, and that whether the Committee of the Board of alcemen transcended their powers or not, Mr. Branch

alcemen trarected dither powers or not, Mr. Branch ought not to be the sufferer.

A molian to recure the amount from \$4,500 to \$2,500 was lest. After some further action on the matter, the Committee of the Whole arose.

A netion was then made to accept the report of the Committee, but was lost—28 Yens, 25 Nays. Pending a motion to reconsider, the Board acjourned.

Ald. Err, President, in the Chair.

Ald. Voornis moved to take up the report on the

The CHAIRMAN here announced that he had been annua' tax roll

The Charman injunction, and had the order read. It proved to have been issued by Judge Davies on the application of the Park Bank, which institution protests against it on the tax on their capital stock placed against it on the tax book. The amount of tax levied is \$21 000 cm \$2,000,000. The Bank contents that it is not liable to tax stion, inasmach as it has not been in operation one year. The Bank had off red to commute at five per cent on their capital stock under the act in relation to tax on such institutions.

Ald, Clarky moved to refer the nature to the Counsel to the Corperation, and request him to defeod the Supervisors on the premises—which was carried.

The bild of the County Clerk, \$355.23, for services, was referred to the Committee on County Officers.

A coun unication was received from O'cott Rhines, Map Clerk in the Street Department asking that the lax-roll be not continued until a special Committee be appointed to examine into the accounts of the Controller, and if he (Rhines) did not show the Controller to have been derelief in the duties of his office, he (Rhines) would not wilhoud as gran his officer.

Ald Voornins said there was not an officer in the City Government but was more at less deteils, but he believed the Controller to be the best head any department in the city was favored with. He thought. Khines would taye his hands fall with the under-

pertue at in the city was favored with. He though:
Mr. Rbines would have his hands fall with the undertaking he proposed. The matter was finally referred
to a special committee of Alds. Corwin, Tucker and
Clancy. The Board adjourned to Fricay, 4 p. m.

FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS

The organization of the Fifth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club was perfected last evening at the Hall, No. 22 White street. In the absence of the President, Mr Olmsten presided Six Vice Presidents were elected. A series of resolutions, as igning duties to the Vice Presidents, and calling upon Republicans for resewed activity, were offered by Mr. BECK and were adopted. Strings speeches were made by Mr. H. S. Smith of the Fenth Ward, and Mr. Livermore. of Virginia, who was an a tive supporter of Pierce in the contest of 1-52 in that State. A C mamittee was are contest of 1-52 in that State. A Committee was appointed to attend the meeting of the Fifth Ward German Republican Club on Thursday next, and to express to them the cordial wishes of this Club. The meeting then adjourned.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB. A meeting of the Rocky Mountain Club of New-

York, embracing within its area of membership all the Wates east of Broneway, met lest evening at No. 197
Powery, for permanent organization. The following
were the permanent officers chosen: President,
Thomas Carney; Vice Presidents, Daylet CoscieLin, Wh. Jones, Jr., Archieald Hall and Jones
Coax; Secretaries, Joseph M Jones and D. Kannes;
Trashier Sandford L. Macomber, Board of Derectors—Second Ward, Thomas D. Ga'e; Fourth
Ward, James Kelly; Sixth Ward, Owen M. Brennen;
Seventh Ward, Joseph B. Close; Tenth Ward, Willam Jones, ir.; Eleventh Ward, Philip Heeley,
Twelfth Ward, Chas, Riedle; Thitteenth Ward, James
Quin; Fourteenth Ward, Chapman T. Reeves; Seventeeth Ward, Thos Holmen; Eighteenth Ward,
James Anderson; Nineteenth Ward, David B. Seott,
Subsequent to the election of officers, spirited adtrefers were made by Mr. Charles Wooddan of Buster, Charles A. Dana and others, interspersed with Wares cast of Broneway, met last evening at No. 197 ten, CHARLES A. DANA and others, interspersed with animated songs by a Glee Club. There was a large attercance, and the proceedings harmonious and en thusiastic throughout.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health, composed of the Mayor, members of the Beard of Aldermen, and Councilmen, convered at the call of the Mayor yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, Cry Hall. The Mayor being absent, a motion was made and carried that Alderman Barken take the Chair.

The meeting being called to order, Alderman Elv said that in accordance with the law the Board of treath were required to hold their sessions with closed doors, unless otherwise ordered by the Board, and he would therefore move, before the minutes of the previous meeting were read, that the present meeting be held with open doors. le with open doors.

Courcilman Pinckney objected to the motion. He

was opposed to holding the meeting with open doors until after the minutes of the previous meeting were test, and the Board knew what business was before them. He was inclined to the opinion that there were some matters to come up before the Board has should ot appear in public print, and he therefore hoped that he doers would be closed.

Ald, Ely remarked, that the reason why he made

ciman Baney, Ald. Fulmer, Courcilman Philips, Ald. Moreghan and Councilman Cargil.

One of there nuisances is a musical instrument thing factory at No. 116 Lucker street, and another arising from the keeping of a large quantity of official control of the contro

The Board then adjourned till next Friday.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH. COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday atternoch in Mr. Valentine soffice, City Hall, the President, Isaac O. Barker, in the Chair. Watter F. Conckin, Secretary. Action was taken upon the following vessels teported:

Schooler New-York from Chracoa, with fustic and Chracoa, with fustic and Chracoa, with fustic and Chracoa.

Schooler New-York from Curacoa, with fustic and goat skins, arrived Aug. 2. Cargo, excepting akins, to be ligarered to the city three days after arrival; all well; port unknown.

Brig Magtet from Mayaguez, with sugar and molasser, arrived 2d inst. Cargo to be lightered to the city in biteen cays; all well.

Brig Ino from Singapore, with merchandise and three passergers, arrived Aug. 3; allowed to proceed to the city; all well; port breathy.

Brig John Boynton from Port-an-Prince, with legwood and cedlee, arrived Aug. 2. Cargo to be high-ced to the city in fifteen days from arrival.

Bark Frederico from St. Domingo, with hides and malogany, on 2d it st.; indes to be landed out of the city; rem inder of cargo to be lightened to the city after fitteen cays.

Brig Eclipse from Babia, with coffee, arrived 3d inst. Cargo to be lightered to the city; all well.

Brig T. M. Mayhew from Bermuda, with ballast and fifteet passes, ers, on Aug. 3; allowed to proceed to

the city; all well.

Brig S. Merrill, Bermuda, lumber and four passengers, errived Aug. 3; port healthy; all well on board; allowed to proceed to the city.

Ship Parama, Buenos Ayres, hides, wool and heir, and five passerigers Aug. 3. Permitted to come up; cauge to be lanced out of the city.

Bark Verue, from Curacos, cargo wood, sugar and gost skins, Aug. 3. Cargo to be lightered to city after three days, except skins, which must be landed out of the city.

the city.

Batk Sacknon, from Matanzas, with ballast, Aug. 3.
Hac seven cases of yellow fever and one death. Quar Bayined 30 days.
United States steamer Fashion, from Tampa Bay
United States steamer Fashion, from Tampa Bay

with stores and 38 persengers, Aug. 3; all well. Allowed to proceed to the city in five days.

Butk I bus ge, from Cestagos, cargo sagar, Aug. 2.
Cargo to be lightered to the city after fifteen days;

Cargo to be lightered to the city after fifteen days; sll well; port sickly.

Brig S. Michael, from St. Domingo, with mahegany and hores, Aug 3. Mahogany to be lightered to city after fif cen days; bives to be landed out of the city. Brig Active, from Sc. Jago, with sugar, Aug. 3. Cargo to be lightered after fifteen days.

Step Frigate Bird, from Havana, with sugar and tobacco, Aug. 3. Cargo to be lightered to the city after thirty days; all the crew sick.

Brig N. Stawers, from Ponce, with sugar and molescer, Aug. 3. Cargo to be lightered to the city in fitteen days after arrival; all well; port sickly.

Ship Re becca, from Buenos Ayres, with wool and hides. All well; port healthy; cargo to be landed out of the city.

The Eliza Jane, previously reported, is permitted to preceed.

to preced.
Schoener Electric; left at discretion of Health Of-

Schooner Evergreen, from Tampico, with akine and h-mp, Aug. 3. Cargo to be sent to city after fifteen

days.

Brig Clarence, from Turks Island, with logwood and coff e, Aug. 3. Cargo to be lightered to the city.

Brig Olive, from Hondaras, with michogany and satesparille, and two passengers. Allowed to proceed to the city in five days after arrival, in case all remain

A communication was received from John Wilkins, complaining of the premises No. 151 Norfolk street, eccupier as a sameage manufactory, as a nuisance. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he is hereby requested, to retify the occupants of premises No. 151 Norfolk street, (Messia, Brown & Hunt, samese makers) to decommend the throwing of retone entrails in the street, and to throughly clear so the premises immediately, under his directions, and he forther.

be directed to cause said firm or occupa to of premises Ro. 15
Nortich eriect to close their establishment.

The Health Officer reported that several versels at riveo from the West Indies on Sunday, infected with yellow fiver. As soon as thay arrived he ordered them to be suchored two or three miles from shore. The Board sanctioned this proceeding.

The following resolution was also adopted:

he.orted, That his Hener the Mayor be and he is berely required the strict enforcement, by are set of all offending parties, or the ordinance against casting surbage and filth in the streets and other public paces.

The Board then adjourned.

THE TURNERS FESTIVAL.

The Anrual Festival of the Turners of Brooklyn took place yeste day, in a beautiful grove about half a mile objects from the landing at Fort Hamilton. The occasion was one of nansual interest, and the attendance was large. About four hundred Turners, including relegations from New-York, were upon the ground. Acked to these were citize a and ladies, mostly Germens, to the rumber of about sixteen hundred. Three military companies were on the grounds. The Lieder-kranz and Thalia Singing Clubs, and Jung's Turner's band relieved the scene by spirited gloss and instrumental mucic, and amid the feasting, dancing, convivality and athletic sports, the day was one of uninter upted enjoyment. A few loafers from Brooklyn who were present, got up a fight among themselves on the landing a few moments before the bost started on its return, but this was quickly suppressed by the Police orsesett.

The President of the Brooklyn Turnversing is Mr.

Tre President of the Brocklyn Tarnversine is Mr. Schurrig, and we learn that the members of thet body are rapidly increasing in numbers.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB, BROOKLYN.

The Kirgs County Rocky Mountain Fremont Club held a meeting it the saloon of the Brooklyn Museum, last evening. C. F. HAYES presided, and there was a last evening. C. F. HAYES presided, and there was a temperature and most respectable attendance. Excellent accresses were made by G. Odden Brown, Dan Marvin, C. A. Luce, and Messrs. Halset, Howard and Woodberhole. The campaign song, "Rise, Brothers, Rise," and an original song by Mr. Hill, were song with great spirit, the audience jeaning in chorus. Much exthusiaem was manifested throughout the proceedings. the proceedings.

RECOVERY OF A LOST CHILD.-Considerable ex RECOVERY OF A LOST CHILD.—Considerable excitenent exists at Elmira, N. Y., from the following cause: A 'ew days since an Irishwoman, Mrs. Joanna Sullivan, arrived there from Chicago, having in charge an interesting child of eight. Mrs. Sallivan got grows intexisted and was taken to the Station-House together with the girl. Wolle there confined, a goal the nan named Cohant saw the girl and claimed her as the long-tolet sister, asserting that she had been stoken for eyears ago from a Cathot c institution in New York City. The gill asserts that she has lived with "Ma. Sunivan' for as long as she can remember. Cohant strengther with the season temperature of the girl, and has sent tor his mother and relations to identify the citild.

THREE MINERS KILLED BY DAMP AT POND BANK.— David Miller, Loward Kace, and James Marray, came to their death, last Wednesday, by inhaling leak as vacor at the bottom of the shart at Pond Polk, about two miles sact of Greenwood, in Guilford towrship. Murray was the first to expire. Miller gave a signal to be drawn up, but fell from the bucket when at an elevation of twenty feet, breaking his skull. Kane, climbing the side of the shaft, fell back whoust d. a distance of seventy feet. Miller was exhausted, a distance of seventy feet. Miller wanged about 20 years; the other two about 35 each Two were single, and one a married man. They were in the empley of the proprieter of the Caledonia Iron Works. [Chambersburg Transc.igt.

Counsites to meet with the Councilmen's Committee on recistricting. Adopted.

The Green Point ferry report changing the terminate from the Creek to the Point, was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen commenced its August region has evening had transacted considerable business.

Mr. Kien off red a recolution which was referred to Counciltee of the whole directing the Counciltee to the fear of the Roard of Hesith, to I awe the room.

Mr. Kien off red a recolution which was referred to Counciltee of the whole directing the Counciltee to the fear of the Roard of Hesith, to I awe the room.

Our Reporter learned from one of the members after the accommended to the business of the whole directing the Counciltee to the Roard of Hesith, to I awe the room.

Our Reporter learned from one of the members after the accommended to the business was transacted.

A communication was received from the Councils and the course of the tith proxime.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, giving a semi-actual sources about the city, was received as directed to sure of the learned from the Councils for the correction of nutration of the proxime.

A communication from the Council from the Council from the Council from the City Inspector, accommanded by several petitions for the correction of nutration of the proxime.

A communication was received from the Council from the Council from the city, was received as directed to a received to the discharging lead.

A communication from the Council from the City Inspector, accommand to the first of the least to the direction of nutration of the proximal from the Council from the City in the council from the Council from the Council from the Co The Armson Case.—At the sitting of the Common Pless Court at Circinnati on Wednesday, Judge Parker decided on the motion for a change of venue to 113 Mr. Arrison for the wurder of Catharine Alison, on the 26th of Jule, 1854, that as a fair trial could not be had in Hamilton County, he granted the motion for a charge of venue, and orward the case to be removed to Butler County, for trial at the next term.